



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

the whole of the upper cone of Kilima-ndjaro was distinctly visible. Failing here, owing to the opposition of the chief of Kilema, they marched round by the foot of the range to Madjame, on the south-western side, where they were equally unsuccessful; the suspicious savages of the district not allowing them to ascend higher than an altitude of 4867 feet. Here, at a distance of 15 miles, Mr. Thornton made numerous observations of the snow-clad peak. The top of Kilima-ndjaro appeared as a broad dome with a rugged blunt peak on its n.w. side of nearly the same height as the summit, and sloping away gently for a long distance; behind the eastern slope rose the very rugged, pointed top of the eastern peak. The snow showed beautifully on all these summits. The principal top had a good, thick, smooth coating of snow, with patches and streaks lower down lying in ravines; three times avalanches of snow with flying drift were seen rolling down the mountain-side. Mr. Thornton calculated the height to be 22,814 feet.

Second Meeting, November 28th, 1864.

SIR RODERICK I. MURCHISON, K.C.B., PRESIDENT, in the Chair.

PRESENTATIONS.—*Captain John Bythessa, R.N., V.C.; Alexander Gilson, Esq.*

ELECTIONS.—*Lieutenant R. L. Anstruther; John Arthur, Esq.; Captain John Bythessa, R.N., V.C.; W. H. Bullock, Esq.; H. C. Barnett, Esq., L.R.C.P.; Edwin Brown, Esq., F.G.S.; P. Bingham, Esq.; the Earl of Cork and Orrery; Walter Cheadle, Esq., B.A., M.B.; Frederick Cooper, Esq.; Captain J. E. Comerell, R.N., V.C.; Dr. John Doran, F.S.A.; Major J. H. Freme; Francis E. Fox, Esq.; Alexander Gibson, Esq.; Captain E. Hardinge, R.N.; Captain Felix Jones; Lord Schomberg Ker; John Locke, Esq.; J. W. Mitchell, Esq.; Thomas Mitchell, Esq.; Charles D. Mackinnon, Esq.; Colin W. Macrae, Esq.; Lieutenant-General Patrick Montgomerie; Samuel Osborn, Esq., M.D., H.L.S.; Frederick A. Preston Pigou, Esq.; John Robinson, Esq.; Richard John Thomas, Esq.; A. C. Twentymann, Esq.; Horace Waller, Esq.; R. B. N. Walker, Esq.; J. Walmesley, Esq.; Sir Mordant Wells; J. H. Wodehouse, Esq.; Sir Alexander Wood, BART., M.P.; J. B. Zwecker, Esq.*

ACCESSIONS to the LIBRARY.—‘Proceedings’ of the Royal Artillery Institution. ‘Neuste Reisen durch die Vereinigten Niederlande,’ presented by S. M. Drach, Esq. ‘An Auto-Biographical Memoir of Sir J. Barrow, Bart.,’ presented by John Barrow, Esq. ‘Voyage de M. de la Condamine.’ (2 vols.) Smith’s ‘Manual of Topographical Drawing.’ Heather ‘On Mathematical Instruments.’ ‘Hind’s

Astronomy.' Jamieson 'On Map-Making.' Galbraith's 'Mathematical Tables.' Simms 'On the Sextant.' Jackson's 'Military Surveying.' Norie's 'Navigation.' Simms 'On Mathematical Instruments.' Saxby 'On Projection of Sphere.' Belcher 'On Surveying.' 'Sullivan's Geography.' Galbraith 'On Surveying.' Has-koll 'On Field-work.' Castle 'On Engineering.' 'Brinkley's Astronomy.' 'Hutton's Mathematical Dictionary.' (2 vols.) 'Herschel's Astronomy.' 'Airy's Mathematical Tracts.' 'Airy's Trigonometry.' 'Chambers' Astronomy.' 'Gordon's Time Tables.' Continuations of 'Transactions,' &c. &c.

ACCESSIONS to the MAP-ROOM.—'Atlas ueber Alle Theile der Erde,' on 27 sheets, by the author, J. M. Ziegler, Hon. Corresponding Member R.G.S. Map of Turkistan, to illustrate the 'Travels of A. Vámbéry.' Town of Palermo and environs; Topographical Map of the Province of Pisa; Geological Map of the Province of Pisa; presented by the Italian Minister. Islands of New Zealand, scale 1 inch = 20 miles (geographical), by J. Wilde, Esq., M.P. Ordnance Maps, 24 sheets.

The first Paper was the following:—

1. *An Expedition across the Rocky Mountains into British Columbia, by the Yellow Head or Leather Pass.* By VISCOUNT MILTON and DR. CHEADLE.

LORD MILTON and his companion set forth, in the spring of 1862, to cross the continent of North America, through British territory, with a view to discover a practicable route which should be free from the risks attendant on a road too near the United States boundary. The Leather Pass, which lies in the same latitude as the gold-district of Cariboo, had been formerly used by the *voyageurs* of the Hudson's Bay Company; but the route from this to the settled parts of British Columbia by the headwaters of the Thompson River had never yet been trodden by a European. The travellers arrived at Fort Garry on the 7th of August, and after a severe winter, passed at a solitary hunting-station near the north branch of the Saskatchewan, commenced their journey of exploration in the following April. The country between the Red River and the Rocky Mountains they described as extremely fertile; rich prairies, ready for the plough, being interspersed with woods rich in timber for building and fencing. Coal-beds and ironstone exist in several places; and, in short, when the obstructions put in the way of settlement by the governing power are removed, and communication established between Canada and British Columbia, this would become one of the most valuable portions of the British possessions.